

CANDIDATES SILENT ON FEE QUESTION

Voters League Seeks Stand of Men Running for Register of Wills

SHEEHAN NOT ASKED

Silence on their attitude toward taking the fees of the Register of Wills office has been maintained so far by the three candidates being considered by the Voters League for its endorsement for that office.

Questionnaires were sent last Friday to Frank L. Kenworthy, Administration leader of the Twenty-first Ward; Magistrate William F. Campbell and State Senator Augustus F. Dix, Jr.

Register of Wills Sheehan, who seeks another term, was not asked his attitude toward the fees. He already has taken more than \$300,000 in fees during his incumbency.

Candidates being considered for various offices will be discussed further this afternoon at a meeting of the Political Action Committee of the Voters League at 224 South Broad street.

Mr. Kenworthy was asked today what reply he would make to the league. "I just received their letter," he said, "and I am studying the question. I haven't had time to give it much thought."

Magistrate Campbell, when asked the same question, said he was out of the city and that he only received the letter this morning. He said he will make up his mind today.

"Will you take the fees or not?" he was asked. "I am going to give my answer to the league and they will have to give it to me," he replied. "Senator Penrose is still for Campbell, but I don't know how you know that?"

"I got word through Congressman Connelly," he said. "Mr. Campbell was asked what he thought of Judge Brown's statement declaring his allegiance to Senator Penrose.

"It doesn't mean anything," he replied. "It simply means that the Municipal Court is out of politics. But there is nobody in this city who is fighting Penrose."

On Polish Mission



Count von Niezychowski of Poland, is now in Washington to interest Americans in the Polish State

on the sale price of unperfected titles and encumbered mortgages in hotels is two cents a gallon.

The salaries of the President, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and all other Federal officers are exempted from income tax.

Net-Loss Feature Adjusted

A provision urged repeatedly by business men to the effect that when a taxpayer sustains a net loss during one year the amount of that loss might be charged off in the report of net income for the following year.

A tax of 15 per cent would be imposed on profits from the sale of capital assets if the net income of the taxpayer and the capital asset gain in the aggregate in excess of \$32,000.

Under existing law the graduated surtaxes apply to such returns.

In anticipation of a Supreme Court decision invalidating existing taxes on personal service corporations the bill proposes that in the event of such a decision they shall be subject to income and profits taxes for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, and thereafter to the flat corporation income tax.

For administration of the law foreign trade corporations are defined as those doing less than 20 per cent of their total business in the United States.

Traveling salesmen would be allowed to make deductions in their income-tax returns for "traveling expense, including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging, while away from home in pursuit of trade or business."

Insurance Policy Tax Repealed

The tax of eight cents on every \$100 of new insurance would be repealed and insurance companies brought under the provisions of the corporation income tax.

Ex-soldiers would have their veterans' compensation exempted.

A Tax Simplification Board, composed of three representatives of the Treasury and three men to be named by the President, would recommend changes for simplification of the tax laws during the ensuing three years.

Those changes in existing law are supplemental to the provisions modifying rates in accordance with announcements made by the Ways and Means Committee during the preparation of the bill.

CAN'T OPEN COFFIN

Mrs. Hannan Miles, of Media, has been denied permission by the War Department to open the sealed coffin of her son, Private Jesse Miles, who died in France.

Miles was a private in Company B, Eleventh Infantry. Military honors were paid by the Clayton T. Smith Post, American Legion at the funeral, which was held yesterday. Burial was in Cumberland Cemetery.

Other Modifications

Among the other changes in the administration of the tax laws and the modifications of existing laws were introduced into the bill before it was introduced in the House were the following:

The jewelers' tax of 5 per cent on eyeglasses and spectacles, and the manufacturers' tax of 5 per cent on portable electric fans would be repealed.

A tax of 10 per cent would be imposed on lenses for cameras weighing not more than 100 pounds.

Incorporation of a virtual tax on undistributed earnings of corporations at the rate of 25 per cent, over and above other corporation taxes provided corporations imposed their earnings with a view to enabling stockholders to escape the surtax on dividends.

Exemption from taxation would be granted to farmers' co-operative purchasing organizations as well as to selling organizations where the materials purchased are turned over to members of the organization, but at actual cost plus necessary expenses.

Luxury taxes on clothing are repealed, effective January 1, 1922, as are stamp taxes on proprietary medicines, perfumes, extracts and toilet preparations, a manufacturers' tax of 5 per cent on sale prices being substituted.

U. S. Evicts 278 Harriman Tenants

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at their wits' end to know what to do when they are forced out.

W. T. Tower, director of housing and transportation of the Shipping Board, with offices at 140 North Broad street, gave as the reason that the Shipping Board finds it unprofitable to operate the central heating plant for the 212 apartments and sixty-six bungalows affected, and hopes the villagers will leave peacefully.

The letters of eviction, under date of August 10, are signed by Lester D. Goben, acting manager of the village.

Six Hundred Affected

The Shipping Board holds that the central steam-heating plant is the only possible way to heat the homes, therefore the people must leave. Six hundred men, women and children, who accepted the offer of the Government to live in the houses and pay rent, after the places had been vacated and were left upon the Shipping Board's hands, must now find new homes as winter approaches.

There are 329 houses at Harriman which are not yet affected. These houses have each a hot-air heater in the basement. They rent up to \$20 a month, and the bungalows rent for \$18 to \$20 a month.

A mass-meeting was held by the villagers last night in the Harriman Public School, Enoch H. Randolph, of 231 McKimley street, Harriman, one of the evicted ones, was elected chairman. Mr. Randolph has eight children. Charges were made at this meeting that the entire situation was due to the mismanagement of the affairs of the village by the Shipping Board.

To begin with, it was declared, the steam heating plant was built in a shoddy manner, although at great cost. So poorly were the steam pipes under the streets insulated, it is declared, that last winter little speyers of steam spurted up through the snow and ice, as the live steam escaped from the pipes that were supposed to heat the homes from the central heating plant.

Repairs Refused

In spite of this, it was declared last night by speakers, Mr. Towers refused to have any repairs made. The policy of the Government, it was pointed out, was to get every cent possible out of the Government housing projects.

In public affairs in the last thirty years I have been identified wholly and solely with the Honorable Boies Penrose, and I have always looked upon him as a wise, far-seeing statesman, and it has been my pleasure to enjoy his intimate friendship since he was a candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia about thirty years ago. I am still a friend of Senator Penrose; and if I had any interest that could be used for the advancement of the public good, I would be glad to use it in his service.

When the assertion was published in the public press months ago about a friendship between Penrose and Senator Penrose, I denied the existence of such. There never has been, so far as I am concerned, any agreement entered into that would in any way compromise my friendship with Senator Penrose.

De Valera Demands Irish Independence

Continued from Page One

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It was pointed out that, while it had been understood the session beginning today was called for consideration of the Government's settlement offer, the first day's proceedings developed chiefly a further assertion of Irish independence and defiance of British authority.

From the speeches delivered their view was the impression might be gained that a government claiming sole authority in Ireland was part of the program in conception.

Oath Like Treason

The oath taken by the members, some of the observers asserted, would have been called high treason in the old days.

In 3 the members swore not to yield voluntary support to the "pretended government authority and power within Ireland," and to support and defend the Irish Republic and the Dail Eireann.

The view expressed was that if the decision of the Parliament was not to stand absolutely on the position indicated by De Valera in his previous communication to Lloyd George, there were only two alternative ways out—the submission of the question to a plebiscite of the people and a move on the part of the Government to induce Ulster to come into the proposed dominion.

It is understood today that decision as to future relations with the United Kingdom would be reached before the end of the week, but that formal consideration of the British Government's offer would not be begun until Thursday.

It is possible that this program was arranged by the Parliament so that Harry J. Boland, representative of the Irish Republicans in the United States, might participate in the debate.

Mr. Boland sailed for Europe from New York last Saturday, and it was said that the Sinn Fein was great influenced by American opinion and was anxious to learn what America thought of the British Government's offer. A decision might be delayed until Mr. Boland could appear before the Parliament.

Departmental reports will be presented tomorrow, and it is believed that those of the Foreign Minister and House Secretary of the Irish Republican Government have already been prepared.

While the situation today was admittedly grave, there was a note of optimism to be found, and the earnestness which was evident yesterday when members of the Parliament gathered in this city appeared to indicate that they were determined to study carefully the situation before reaching a final decision.

Would Be Real War

No soldier in uniform nor "Black and Tan" was seen on the streets today. This was the result of an order that uniformed men keep to their quarters to avoid provocation for incidents.

If the negotiations collapse, the Irish people anticipate a more severe campaign on the part of the Crown forces than has been waged hitherto. It is understood here that some of the first steps would be to prohibit the publication of any newspapers professing Sinn Fein sympathies and to make wholesale arrests of Sinn Feiners. Then the military, it is pointed out, would have a free hand to take the field against the Irish Republican army, which now that it has been recognized as a regular army, have to abide by the laws of war or suffer the consequences.

The hope is everywhere expressed, however, that event will not lead to the application of such measures.

Pomp Is Lacking

Scenes attending the opening of the Parliament were in striking contrast to those witnessed in Belfast when King George opened the Ulster Parliament. Dublin was not decorated, as was Belfast. Instead of squadrons of cavalry, a division of infantry and innumerable police, the only uniformed men to be seen on the streets were traffic officers.

Even these did not appear in the vicinity of the Mansion House, where the Parliament met. Large crowds, which stood for hours in a downpour of rain, were kept in order by Republican volunteers, who also acted as ushers to members of the Parliament and those holding tickets of admission to the hall. Most members of the Dail Eireann were unknown to the crowd, which reserved its cheers for such reception.

many cases rents have been allowed to run behind for months, they said, the only thing being done by the village management being to move the families into less expensive houses, or to give the men of the families work about the village. Paying them \$24 a week, less \$10 a week for their arrears of rent.

The Government operation cost is \$8,674,700. It is well known that an offer of \$1,000,000 for the lot would have been accepted by the Government.

When the place was inspected some time ago, it is reported, by private investigators which considered bidding it was discovered, it is said, that there were no brick party walls between the houses, which stand in rows of three or four dwellings. This being the case, under Pennsylvania law the houses cannot be sold as separate dwellings, but must be sold as one. This oversight by the Shipping Board when planning and building the houses caused the deal to fall through.

Declares Penrose Backs Moore Men

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Brown's statement meant nothing to him and his friends and that the Vore case had triumphed in the past without the help of either Judge Brown or Penrose.

Judge Brown's Statement

Judge Brown's statement follows: "In order that a public misapprehension, whether it has become widespread or not, as to my being directly associated with any combination of men in politics may be corrected, I desire to state that the only time in seven years that I have taken an active interest in political affairs was when I was interested myself in the nomination of the present Mayor of Philadelphia.

"My contact with men in public life in Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania and in Washington has solely been with a view to further develop the Municipal Court as a useful instrument for the people, as was intended by the Legislature in its creation.

"In public affairs in the last thirty years I have been identified wholly and solely with the Honorable Boies Penrose, and I have always looked upon him as a wise, far-seeing statesman, and it has been my pleasure to enjoy his intimate friendship since he was a candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia about thirty years ago. I am still a friend of Senator Penrose; and if I had any interest that could be used for the advancement of the public good, I would be glad to use it in his service.

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Even these did not appear in the vicinity of the Mansion House, where the Parliament met. Large crowds, which stood for hours in a downpour of rain, were kept in order by Republican volunteers, who also acted as ushers to members of the Parliament and those holding tickets of admission to the hall. Most members of the Dail Eireann were unknown to the crowd, which reserved its cheers for such reception.

What Senator Vore Says Regarding Brown's Action

"It is true Judge Brown has always been with Penrose and the Mayor during the last year, 1920. They were all defeated when Harry C. Ransley was elected to Congress over Charles Delaney, and when Max Aron was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate over John R. McLean, Jr., and when W. Freeland Kendrick polled the much higher vote than the Mayor for national delegate in this city, and when Tom Watson was elected chairman of the City Committee. Those elections took place last year, and there hasn't been a primary election this year yet."

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Hour to Sign Roll

The signing of the roll took nearly

an hour, as 180 members, representing every county in Ireland except Antrim and every city except Belfast, were present.

The calling of the names of Sir James Craig and other Orangemen elected to the House of Commons was received with laughter, while the Sinn Fein members cheered. A special ovation was accorded John J. McKeown, the recently released prisoner, over whose exception from the first release order a hitch in the negotiations was at one time threatened.

John T. Kelly, the Sinn Fein Minister to Paris, who was the temporary chairman, and Dr. Patrick McCartan, just back from America, were among the few members who wore the conventional morning coats. There were many women in the audience, but there was lacking such a display of elaborate costumes as was witnessed at the opening of the Belfast Parliament. A few members of the clergy were noted, including some members of religious order in their habits.

Other notable figures were Mrs. Pearce, mother of the late Patrick H. Pearce and William Pearce, executed in Dublin after the 1916 rebellion; Mrs. O'Callaghan, wife of the murdered Mayor of Limerick, and John Sweetman White, former old Nationalist who has joined the Sinn Fein.

The members having signed the roll, President De Valera formally opened the new Parliament, and the speakership election was then held. John O'Kelly, chairman of the Gaelic League, was chosen deputy speaker, and Mr. De Valera's speech followed.

Belfast, Aug. 16.—(By A. P.)—After a meeting of the Ulster Cabinet today, an official report was issued stating that the general situation was care-

fully reviewed, and that there was absolutely no change in the position, so far as Ulster was concerned.

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